

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

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 Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

**To Correspondents.**  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.  
 Writers are requested to send their communications to the  
 Editors, and to send them to the Editors of the  
 TRIBUNE. They will also receive Communications.  
 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.  
 STEVENSON, BROTHERS, (LONDON) Agents for the sale of  
 the TRIBUNE. They will also receive Communications and  
 advertisements.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Gold Closed Last Night at 131 1/2.

## THE WAR.

On the night of the 18th inst., the negroes in  
 Memphis endeavored to put into execution a plot to  
 assassinate every paroled Rebel prisoner in that city.  
 In retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre.  
 The scheme having been discovered, the white troops  
 were on guard and ordered the negroes back when they  
 appeared. The latter refusing, a fight ensued in which  
 some 20 of the blacks were killed and wounded.

Gen. Sheridan, it is said, goes to Texas with  
 orders to destroy and lay waste, if the Rebel forces per-  
 sist in holding out after receiving full notice. The  
 sudden death of Kirby Smith, however, will make  
 Sheridan's task easier.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Banks  
 was not removed from command for any political  
 consideration whatever. Gen. Grant displaced him for  
 military reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of  
 reconsideration.

Up to 4 p. m., Sunday, Jeff. Davis and family  
 were still on board the Clyde at Fortress Monroe. Ste-  
 phens and Reagan have been sent to Fort Delaware,  
 and Gen. Wheeler and Staff to Fort Warren.

Report prevailed in New Orleans on the 15th  
 inst. that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Major  
 McKee in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a  
 cotton speculation.

Gen. Herron has occupied Clinton and  
 Ourska. He is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton,  
 whence the Rebels have a line forking north, almost to  
 our line.

Natchez dates of the 15th inst. say that Gen.  
 Farrar has just returned from an expedition to Har-  
 risburg, where he captured the entire Rebel garri-  
 son.

The Rebel Gov. Harris of Tennessee has been  
 captured with \$600,000 belonging to that State. The  
 State archives and bonds have also been secured.  
 The average pay due each soldier is \$250,  
 and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge  
 every man of the two armies now in Washington.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War  
 yesterday adjourned sine die. Its report has been sub-  
 mitted to the Secretary of the Senate.

Gen. John E. Smith supercedes Gen. Wash-  
 burn at Memphis.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer Fung Shuey arrived at New-  
 Orleans on the 14th. She reports that on the night of  
 the 11th inst., she passed a large bark ashore on the Florida  
 Reef, between Corra's Fort and Key Light. A large  
 side-wheel steamer, with machinery damaged, sup-  
 posed to be the Guiding Star, was also seen near the  
 same spot.

On Sunday night the United States authorities  
 in this city entered a house on the corner of Sixteenth  
 and Sixth-ave., and succeeded in securing \$18,000  
 worth of counterfeit postal currency, with the dies,  
 plates, &c. Two men, found on the premises, were  
 taken into custody.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen  
 yesterday a resolution was adopted ordering the print-  
 ing of 25,000 copies of the report of the Committee on  
 the obsequies of the President. After the transaction  
 of other business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The North Carolina delegation are having sat-  
 isfactory interviews with the President, who is under-  
 stood to adhere strictly to the requirement of a total  
 abolition of Slavery as a condition precedent to the  
 restoration of the civil power in the State.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, says *The*  
*Christian Times*, is reported very sick at Jerusalem  
 with the Syrian fever. He was kindly cared for in the family  
 of Bishop Gobat. It is hoped that he is now improving,  
 and that the worst is past.

At the session of the Board of Aldermen yester-  
 day a resolution was adopted extending the hospi-  
 talities of the city to Gen. Sheridan. After transacting  
 considerable routine business, the Board adjourned to  
 Wednesday.

The Street Cleaning Commission held a meet-  
 ing yesterday. Five or six proposals for cleaning the  
 streets had been received, but it was decided to return  
 them unopened, and draw up new papers.

Mail matter is now received daily at the New-  
 York Post-Office for Richmond and Petersburg, Va.;  
 Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.;  
 Mobile, Ala.; and Jacksonville, Fla.

The citizens of Newbern, who fled to the  
 interior of the State on the approach of our army,  
 are returning to avail themselves of President Lincoln's  
 Amnesty Proclamation.

Thirty-two hundred bales of cotton passed  
 through Cairo on Sunday, 1,236 of which were for  
 Cincinnati, and 1,496 for St. Louis, and the remainder  
 for the East.

The late storms between Louisville and Nash-  
 ville have washed away or otherwise injured several  
 bridges, so that through trains are not expected for  
 several days.

Acting-Master Alfred Washburn of the steam-  
 ship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage in New-  
 Orleans on the 15th inst., was killed by a sentinel.

The regular Spring race meeting of the In-  
 dian County Agricultural Society will begin to-day, at  
 Secaucus, N. J., and continue for three days.

The counsel for the prisoners in the con-  
 spiracy trials have summoned many witnesses. The  
 number is reported to be about 500.

At the fire at Niblo's theater on Sunday night,  
 Mr. Wheatley's loss on wardrobe alone amounts to  
 \$30,000; insured for \$10,000.

The Hon. Jere Clemens, ex-United States  
 Senator from Alabama, died at his residence at Hunt-  
 ington, Ala., on the 21st.

M. Paul Arpin, formerly editor of the  
*Courrier des Etats-Unis*, died at his residence in this  
 city on Thursday last.

The Madison House at Madison, Ind., was  
 entirely destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. The fur-  
 niture was saved.

Prices at Bull's Head yesterday were about  
 the same as last week. The weather was unfavorable  
 to any further fall.

Secretary Seward was at the State Depart-

ment again yesterday. His son Frederick continues  
 to improve.

The number of deaths in this city during the  
 past week was 491—men, 96; women, 96; boys, 106; and  
 girls, 103.

The first direct mail from Mobile to New-  
 York was to leave for the Rhode Island on the 15th  
 inst.

Telegraphic communication between New-York  
 and New-Orleans will be re-established in a few days.

The steamer John has been destroyed by fire  
 near Mobile. Boat and cargo a total loss.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and, af-  
 ter a short session, adjourned until to-day.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the  
 amount of \$1,763,500.

Gold closed yesterday at 130 1/2, sold up to 131 1/2,  
 and closed at 131. The stock market is irregular, and specu-  
 lation is confined to a moderate circle of operators. Govern-  
 ment gold-bearing stocks are higher upon quite moderate  
 purchases. Exchange is steady. The rate for money on call  
 would be lower if the discharging officers of the Government  
 showed as much energy in paying the public creditors as the  
 people have shown in filling the Treasury. These officials are  
 very remiss, and a special order upon this point could not be  
 issued too soon. A few extra hours later would do them no  
 harm, and they should be made to perform it.

An important Proclamation from President  
 Johnson, this morning published, opens all the  
 ports of the United States to foreign trade ex-  
 cept those of the State of Texas. Thus rapidly  
 do we return to a condition of perfect peace.

## GOV. FENTON'S VETOES.

We have already declined to explain or com-  
 ment, much less justify, the several Vetoes  
 with which Gov. Fenton has felt constrained to  
 annul most of the desires of our late corrupt  
 Legislature. They need no vindication—they  
 only need to be read. There ought to be half  
 a Million copies of them well printed on large  
 type and a copy left in every household in our  
 State. If this could only be done, with a list  
 appended of the Yeas, Nays and absences in  
 either House on every bill vetoed, an immense  
 stride would be taken in the political education  
 of our people, and we feel confident that  
 another such Legislature as our last was (de-  
 spite the large proportion of good and true men  
 in the Senate and the lean minority of just such  
 in the Assembly) would not be elected in a life-  
 time. Shall we not have some such distribu-  
 tion? We would have no line of comment  
 save in simple elucidation of the text; and we  
 trust little of this would be necessary.

The N. Y. Times sees fit to deal with one of  
 these vetoes as follows:

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We are sorry that  
 Gov. Fenton has refused his signature to the bill author-  
 izing an underground railroad in this city. We have  
 always regarded such a road as the only measure which  
 would afford substantial relief to our over-crowded  
 streets, and facilitate transit from one part of the city  
 to another. It is perfectly certain that there is not  
 room on the surface of the city to accommodate the  
 traffic which it produces. Being situated upon a  
 low island, the city is restricted in its growth, and  
 its streets are narrow. A careful calculation shows  
 that even with its present population, enough railroads  
 cannot be placed in its streets to accommodate all who  
 wish to travel, without absolutely stopping the business  
 of the city. This evil, of necessity, increases from year to  
 year, and will absolutely compel, sooner or later, resort  
 to such a road as that which the Governor has just re-  
 fused to sign. We think his action will be regretted  
 by all classes of people in the city, except those who  
 are interested in existing and prospective street rail-  
 roads."

Now we favor an Underground Railroad, and  
 hope to see it constructed under legislative  
 charter, and by the company which procured  
 the passage of the bill just vetoed. But is the  
 above criticism fair? Does it give any true idea  
 of the Veto or the grounds of the Governor's ob-  
 jections to the bill laid before him? We ask  
 only that the Veto be read, not in the comments  
 of *The Times*, but in the brief and lucid state-  
 ment of the Governor. It does seem to us that  
 the Governor's Vetoes, with a list of the mem-  
 bers of the two Houses, their Counties, their  
 politics and their votes or dodges respectively,  
 ought to be printed in pamphlet and a copy pre-  
 sented to each household in our City at least.  
 We feel sure that, though we might possibly  
 send as had a delegation to some future Assem-  
 bly, we should at least never return the same  
 men, nor any considerable share of them.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

*The Daily News*, undismayed by the failure  
 of its efforts in behalf of "President Davis," opens  
 a new Presidential campaign (for 1868) and  
 proposes Gen. Sherman and President Johnson  
 as Democratic competitors for that station. After  
 exhausting eulogium on the former, it turns  
 upon the latter thus mercifully:

"There is but one man in the country that can  
 contend with him (Sherman) for the nomination, and  
 the success of that one depends not upon his past but  
 upon his future. He has been thrust into the path of an  
 unprecedented opportunity, and he must be blind and  
 reckless indeed if he tread upon instead of gathering  
 the fruits by the wayside. Andrew Johnson, by his  
 record, evincing some few pages traced in convulsion,  
 and which, therefore, can claim no right to a Democratic  
 of the most positive and emphatic Jeffersonian  
 interpretation. If he has only the wisdom and the nerve to  
 cast away from him the radical influences that surround  
 him, and to be guided by the principles that followed  
 in his political apprenticeship, and under whose inspi-  
 ration he held the corner-stone of the monument of his  
 fame, he will find no difficulty in securing the support  
 of the Democracy, even against such a formidable rival  
 as Gen. Sherman."

—Who shall say that Power is not a good thing?

Two months ago, *The News* would have sus-  
 pected of lunacy whoever might have suggested  
 that it would yet feel impelled to render even a  
 sham support for next President to Andrew  
 Johnson. After this, let no one deem any com-  
 bination in politics impossible.

But this country has many grave questions  
 to settle, many serious difficulties to surmount,  
 before plunging again into the jiddy whirl of a  
 Presidential contest. Whoever at this day  
 proposes a name for next President confesses  
 himself a schemer and self-seeker, working by  
 indirectness and speaking two words for himself  
 to one for his favorite. To kill off any man's  
 chances for the Presidency, you have only to  
 bring him out as a candidate three years before  
 the Election.

## BOSH!

*The Daily News*, speculating on our late Civil  
 War and its result, sapiently says:

"It has been a mere question of strength and num-  
 bers, of principle, for the weaker party was as  
 much devoted to their principle and defended it with as  
 much zeal and courage as their opponents. . . .  
 If the twenty millions that upheld the Federal cause  
 had been taught against it, and the seven millions that  
 took up arms against it had been its sole dependence  
 in the struggle, rebellion would have been successful  
 revolution, and the principle of secession would have  
 established."

Certainly! "If your uncle had been your  
 aunt," she would probably have not been so  
 strong as he actually is. But what under the  
 sun would the Twenty Millions have wanted to  
 dissolve the Union for? Why should so strong  
 a majority have preferred to divide and diminish

their country rather than rule the whole of it?  
 Whoever heard of a ruling majority wishing  
 to do anything so foolish and suicidal?

And herein inheres the fallacy and mischief  
 of the famous "resolutions of '33 and '39." They  
 contemplate an offer from the larger to the  
 smaller, the higher to the lower tribunal. They  
 premise that a National majority may some-  
 times do wrong (which is undeniable,) and then  
 jump to the conclusion that a local or sectional  
 majority, acting in opposition to the National  
 majority, may be trusted to correct the latter. If  
 this were true, then Democracy would be proved a  
 failure and popular government the most dan-  
 gerous of cheats. But it is not true, nor any-  
 thing like it. The rights of each are best se-  
 cured under the guaranty of Equal Rights for  
 All.

## GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding the  
 Department of Louisiana, is involved in a dif-  
 ference with certain local officers in New-  
 Orleans, the right and wrong of which are un-  
 known to us. It is understood that he has dis-  
 placed the Mayor of that City, who has there-  
 upon come to Washington (and it is reported)  
 procured an order relieving Gen. Banks from  
 his command. This order, it is believed, is now  
 on its way to Gen. Banks.

Without intermeddling in any way in the  
 controversy, we may state, as a fact within our  
 knowledge, that Gen. Banks returned to New-  
 Orleans, a few weeks since, with sincere and  
 avowed reluctance. Regarding the War as  
 virtually ended, he saw no reason for his re-  
 suming a Military command in which he was  
 not needed, and wished instead to resign and  
 return to private life, but this was not per-  
 mitted. He lingered in the City till the latest  
 moment, hoping that the order for his return to  
 Louisiana would be recalled; but it was not,  
 and he finally departed—just a week, we believe,  
 prior to President Lincoln's assassination. We  
 believe he had been directed by the Secretary  
 of War not to write further to the President.

## OUR COUNTY PRISONERS.

Rather more than one half the T.entieth  
 Annual Report of the Executive Committee of  
 the Prison Association of New-York is devoted  
 to County Prisoners. That subject is therein so  
 comprehensively and minutely discussed  
 that the Legislature to which it was  
 submitted last February might have  
 found in its facts and suggestions  
 abundant occupation for any portion of its  
 time upon which the lobby had not a paramount  
 claim. Whether anything was done in the way  
 of passing laws to remedy the evils herein de-  
 scribed, we know not, but it is certain that  
 nothing less than a sweeping reform such as has  
 not yet been attempted will avail to root out the  
 maladies inherent in the system on which our  
 county prisoners have long been managed.

Passing-by for the present all minor evils we  
 come at once to what seems to us the worst  
 fault in these jails, and that is the association  
 of prisoners. The public has heard something  
 of this before, but we doubt whether the objec-  
 tions to the system have ever been more  
 forcibly stated than in this report, and the fact  
 that they still need to be presented is lamenta-  
 ble evidence how little progress past efforts  
 toward reform have made. "In the associa-  
 tion of prisoners in our common jails," says the  
 Committee, "in the promiscuous intercourse of  
 all classes, all ages, and to a certain extent, we  
 are sorry to add, of both sexes, we have the  
 grand evil, the very Pandora's box of the sys-  
 tem; the fountain head of pernicious influences,  
 not simply to the inmates themselves, but to the  
 whole community as well, in the midst of which  
 the jail happens to be situated." The indolent self-  
 ishness which fancies itself screened by its own  
 indifference from the influence of those evils  
 which it will not endeavor to reform may take  
 heed to this latter clause. The report estab-  
 lishes by facts and statistics that vice radiates  
 from these jails, that the most corrupt place in  
 the county is the county town, and the next  
 most corrupt are those towns which lie nearest  
 to the county seat. The Committee say:

"If an institution should be established in every  
 county of the State with the inscription over the door,  
 'Vice and crime taught here,' and the processes within  
 corresponded to the inscription without, this Com-  
 mittee is impressed with the conviction that the  
 evil of associating criminals could scarcely be more  
 effectually done than it is by our jail system, as at present  
 organized and managed."

And the primary and continuing cause of this  
 pernicious influence is the principle of associa-  
 tion, which corrupts first those within the jail  
 and then extends its poison through the com-  
 munity with which those liberated from the jail  
 are necessarily brought in contact. The  
 Committee proceed to say:

"There is scarcely a jail in the State in which any  
 classification of prisoners is attempted, or under  
 existing arrangements, can be attempted as required by  
 law. The innocent person, without any taint of guilt,  
 who has merely had the misfortune to be the witness of a  
 crime, and is detained to give testimony in the case,  
 the young boy or girl who in a moment of thoughtless-  
 ness has violated some corporation ordinance, the in-  
 temperate and the condemned criminal hardened in  
 iniquity, are all packed up together without any dis-  
 tinction, without regard to their character, and the  
 resources of any kind. What can they do, what will  
 they do, but converse together?"

From this conversation, this unchecked in-  
 tercourse between prisoners of every grade in  
 crime results the demoralization of a prison life  
 —its deadly effect on those who entered a jail  
 innocent or easily reclaimable from the career  
 of vice in which they had taken only the first  
 step, but who leave it the victims and the  
 future accomplices of the most intractable  
 criminals. It is a characteristic of the latter  
 that they delight to drag the innocent down to  
 their own level. They eagerly communicate  
 the secrets of their profession, the tricks of the  
 pickpocket, the arts of the burglar, the intrigues  
 of the prostitute. And so the merest boys and  
 girls who have gone to jail for a trivial offense  
 leave it adepts in the science of criminality.

"The Committee conversed on the subject with num-  
 bers of officers, all of whom gave it as their opinion  
 that the promiscuous association of prisoners was the  
 highest degree of corruption, and tended directly  
 and strongly to the increase of crime. The keeper of  
 one of the most populous jails in the State, an in-  
 telligent and kind-hearted gentleman, informed us  
 that he had closely watched the operation of the un-  
 restricted intercourse and was convinced that its influence  
 was evil, and only evil, continually. He had known, he  
 said, not a few instances in which young persons com-  
 paratively innocent before their imprisonment, had  
 been reduced, corrupted, and led into a course of  
 open crime through the influence of jail associa-  
 tion. There were in jail at the time of our visit two  
 young girls, sisters, of the ages of seventeen and  
 nineteen, who came into the prison modest and  
 chaste to all appearance. In a very few days, how-  
 ever, they became wholly changed in their demeanor,

and the chances were a hundred to one that on their  
 discharge they would betake themselves to evil  
 courses."

Many instances are given in this report, but  
 does it require instances to convince men of  
 what their own judgment and knowledge of  
 human nature tells them must be true? We  
 know what must be the effect of mixing the  
 pure and the corrupt together. Would any of  
 us expose his own child to such influences?  
 Yet this is the system which the community  
 imposes on every child whom accident, or mis-  
 fortune, or a single act of crime sends to a  
 county jail. It is nothing to say the law does  
 not contemplate it; because, as this report  
 shows, the construction of the prisons makes the  
 association of the prisoners a necessity.

What is the remedy? It does not lie in  
 "classification" which the law already re-  
 quires—to no purpose. To carry such a sys-  
 tem into effect, the jails would have to be  
 doubled and often quadrupled in size, and when  
 that was done the root of the evil would not be  
 touched. "Whatever classification may be  
 adopted," says a distinguished authority,  
 Mr. Edward Livingston, "it will be  
 found that every association of convicts  
 that can be formed will in a greater or less de-  
 gree pervert, and will never reform, those of  
 whom it is composed; and we are brought to  
 the irresistible conclusion that, classification  
 once admitted to be useful, it is so in an inverse  
 proportion to the numbers of which each class  
 is composed; and it is not perfect until we  
 come to the point at which it loses its name in  
 the complete separation of individuals."

We are brought logically and inevitably, there-  
 fore, to the conclusion that individual imprison-  
 ment, and that alone, is the corrective for the present  
 system; and by individual imprisonment we mean  
 "the separate confinement in a cell ap-  
 propriated exclusively to himself, of each per-  
 son committed to our common jails." Nor is  
 this a new or untried theory. In this country  
 it has long been advocated. In England, a com-  
 mittee of the House of Lords on Prison Dis-  
 cipline, recently declared, "They (the committee)  
 consider that the system generally known as the  
 separate system must now be accepted as the  
 foundation of prison discipline, and that its rigid  
 maintenance is a vital principle to the efficiency  
 of county or borough jails." In other than  
 county jails such a system, in forms more or  
 less complete, has been tried repeatedly and  
 with the most marked improvement in the char-  
 acter of the prisoners. We are aware of no  
 reason which ought to hinder its immediate and  
 general adoption and enforcement by law in all  
 our prisons. It would involve expense in the  
 beginning, no doubt, but it would pay for itself  
 over and over again in the lessening of crime  
 and of that loss which crime causes in every  
 community.

Mr. Alderman Ryers finds an outlet through  
*The Express* for his measureless garrulity and  
 inanity, from which we fish the only semblance  
 of a kernel, as follows:

"Alderman Ottwell and myself were in Albany  
 the day you confess you were there. It was publicly known  
 that we were there for the purpose of exposing just  
 such schemes as the one you were managing. We  
 were aware of the effort to insert the clause in the  
 'Laws' in reference to the papers, in defiance of the  
 wish of the Common Council, who believing that enough  
 money was already spent for advertising, without ad-  
 ding the enormous expenditure which this clause in-  
 volved. Alderman Ottwell, in conversation with Sen-  
 ator Laimbeer, who was Chairman of the Senate  
 Committee, was told by him that the clause referred to  
 was placed there 'to satisfy' Messrs. Greeley, Wil-  
 liamson and others, and should be retained."

—To all which we have only to say that not  
 one word was ever said by the Editor of *THE*  
*TRIBUNE* to Senator Laimbeer, Alderman Ott-  
 well, Mr. Williamson, nor to any one else, on the  
 subject of this item in the Tax Law—a truth  
 which we cite each and all of them to witness.  
 Whatever any one of these may have said to any  
 other in our absence, we cannot say; but we  
 know that none of these, nor any one else, dare  
 assert that he was asked by H. Greeley to have  
 the item in question, or any other, inserted in  
 the Tax Law. Flimsy and inconsequential as  
 Ryers's story is, not one of those he named will  
 confirm it so far as we are concerned. And with  
 this we dismiss him to the contempt he has  
 earned and the society of the "Ring" whereof  
 he is so fit a member.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1865.

## GOV. FENTON.

Gov. Fenton is to become the guest of Brig-  
 Gen. P. O. Jones, Second Brigade, Second Corps.

## A BANK DELEGATION.

A delegation of the leading bank men from  
 New-York and Boston had a protracted conference  
 with Secretary McCulloch to-day by appointment.

## THE REVIEW.

There will be twenty-one miles of soldiery  
 sixty abreast in the review to-morrow. As there is no  
 limit to Washington on foot, eligible windows sell at  
 \$10 an hour and \$50 a day to speculators. Hotels and  
 boarding-houses being full of lodgers, stables in unoc-  
 cupied cars are proposed to be sold at one dollar  
 per night. There are several lines of stables  
 erected between Fifteenth and Seventeenth-sts., addi-  
 tional to those put up for Government use. Several  
 States have erected platforms for their local dele-  
 gations, and Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston has magni-  
 ficently erected a spacious staging at his own expense  
 near the reviewing platform, for the exclusive use of  
 the convalescent sick and wounded soldiers in the  
 hospitals.

## MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln and family left this evening for  
 Chicago.

## THE SEWARDS.

The Secretary of State was at the State De-  
 partment again this morning for a short time attending  
 to his official duties. Mr. Frederick Seward continues  
 to improve, and is now able to read the leading pa-  
 pers.

GEN. SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.  
 Gen. Sherman has removed his headquarters  
 to this side of the Potomac, a little east of the Capitol.

## REAPPOINTED.

F. W. Smith is reappointed Postmaster of  
 Bridgeport, instead of recommended, as types made us  
 say yesterday.

## CHANGING QUARTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and  
 the second Controller, will, on Thursday, move their  
 offices to the new building on the corner of Fifth  
 and G-sts. As the work of these bureaus will be in-  
 terrupted to a considerable extent while the transfer is  
 taking place, persons having business with either office  
 must expect to meet with some delay.

## THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It has transpired that the forthcoming Presi-

dential Proclamation will not permit loyal negroes to  
 vote.

## PROMOTED.

Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 16th N. Y. Cavalry, has  
 been breveted Brigadier-General.

## ADJOURNED.

The Casey and Chipman Court-Martial trying  
 the Wilmington Provost-Marshal, has adjourned over  
 to Thursday.

## ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

The Iron Bank at Falls Village has been con-  
 verted into a National bank. This is understood to be  
 the last that will be allowed to make the change.

## GEN. SHERMAN AND SECRETARY STANTON.

It is mentioned in political circles that an  
 influence is fast organizing among the superior officers  
 of Sherman's army to demand of President Johnson the  
 removal of Secretary Stanton for his warfare upon their  
 commander while in the field. There is a public expec-  
 tation throughout the city of a demonstration of the  
 feeling